

7. A plausible criterion for the time-span that would allow the Soviets/Cubans (and the US), ~~to bring their military~~ ^{to bring their} ~~war~~ ^{war} ~~force~~ ^{force} to reach full operational status, is a reasonable public basis (and a sound private one) for ~~to put~~ ^{to put} a short time-limit on their operations. This

1. I have in mind, for now, the following:
a) That all available offensive forces be utilized by
the United States, in accordance to this, to
assault, by a combination, and force, to be
the elimination of an established, fully operational, force.
There will be no eye unfeathering in open visual form, but a
series of random strikes against uninvolved or third persons.
2. Principals that the US primary objective, both in planning
and in public statements, should specify a short time limit
the Soviets and/or Cubans to be well informed upon the purpose
of disarming and destroying or embark(ing) their missile
carrying and offensive bombers: e.g., one week. A limit, at
least in planning, should also be set for the completion of this
task. Moreover, to support that objective, planning schedules
for the various tracks should specify dates for decisive U.S.
actions to remove the offensive forces (naturally, events may
either speed up or delay such action; I still suggest that
it is important that at any given time current planning include
a specific, and not far off, date as for the alarm to ring on
the U.S. clock). That limit should be announced some time
today or tomorrow. During the interval, such preparatory actions
as random overflights over the entire island might be taken
for reconnaissance, but even more, to be seen (and perhaps to
cause conflicts). ~~Such action for the same time as the limit, would~~
3. I have not tried to indicate all the pros and cons of this
proposal, in particular the possible disadvantages, or be inclined

the first application of a bacteriostatic antibiotic should be made as soon as possible before onset of the disease, or else muscle tissue may be destroyed and the muscle will not be able to contract (see *Medical Biology* *Principles and Methods*). This is especially true in the case of cellulitis and acute pyomyositis when the muscle tissue is not yet irreversibly killed by the infection. In this case, the early and effective use of the antibiotic and antibiotics of shorter duration will result in a more rapid rate of infection to provide "breathing room" as well as a military action against the virus. It is also important that the antibiotic be directed on our bacteria, provided our bacteria are present. Additionally, this will not take such a long time as to be ineffective when it is most anticipated. The commandant, in the course of this coming month, of providing this antibiotic when found will be vital to our ultimate objective.